PROPOSALS.

TO CONTRACTORS.
Proposals for Riprap at West Bank
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONES OF QUA Proposals for Riprap as West Bank.
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF QUALIFYING.
No. 2 EXCHARGE COURT.
No. 2 EXCHARGE COURT.
New YORE, August 13, 1972.
Proposals per cubic yard for about 8,000 cable yards of Riprap corresponding with that now on the premises, and to be placed as directed, scaled and enclosed as above will be roccived by the undersigned at the office of the Commissioners of Quarantine until 2 o'clock P. M. of the Set day of September, at which time they will be publicly spend. The Board reserves to Itself, under the law, their discretion to reject any bid which it may not deem sor the interest of the State to accept.

RICHARD SCHELL, Commissioners A. N. BELLI.
A. OMERY HALL, Mayor of New York.
B. S. POWELL, Mayor of Brooklyn.

FURNITURE. PRIVATE FAMILY, LEAVING FOR EUROPE will sell immediately for cash, lots to suit purchasers the Household Purniture at private residence 130 was street. Parior Suits, cost \$400, for \$150; rep Built; Bedroom Buits, \$50 upwards; magnificent rosewood inserve, cost \$500, for \$500, 500 yards Carpet, 50c, yards the removed before 50th. Call to-day or this week.

GREAT SACRIFICE FOR CASH.—PARLOR SUITS \$75; rep Suits, \$45; Bedroom Suits, \$40, and 300 lots ap at private residence 124 West Twenty-sixth street. A MAGNIFICENT DRAWING ROOM SUIT, MARIE Antoinette style, cost \$500, for \$200; one do., \$50; Planoforte, Paintings, Pronzes, Mirrors, Clocks, Silverward, China, Glass, Stageres, Bookease, Curtains, Chamber Furniture, &c., a sacrifice; property family leaving city. 36 West Fifteenth street, near Fifth avenue.

TLESS THAN HALF COST .- PROPERTY OF FAMILY A least that that the control of the

corner of Twenty-fifth street and Sixth avenue PASY TERMS—FOR FURNITURE CARPETS AND Bedding, at B. M. COWPERTHWAIT & CO.'S, 150 Chatham street. An immense stock and low prices. Great bargains for eash. Parior and Chamber Suits in great variety. Weekly and monthly payments taken.

WANTED—A "PAINE'S" PATENT SOFA BED. ANY person can find a cash purchaser by addressing M. L., Herald office. VACHTS, STRAMBOATS, &C. TOR SALE AT A GREAT SAORIFICE-A FOUR cared Barge, in splendid condition, completely equipped and ready for immediate use. April to GOR TUN \_ CUSHING, corner Eighty fourth street and Third

### A MURDEROUS MADMAN.

A Woman Attacked with an Axe by the Crasy Patient of a Lunatic Asylum-Details of the Horrible Mutilation-How the Demon Attacks Her Would-be Deliverer.

CINCINNATI, August 11, 1872. A most startling tragedy occurred in this city about five o'clock yesterday morning. The theatre of action was a cellar in the building—occupied as a tenement house above and saloon on ground floor located at 277 Broadway, near Eighth street. The parties participating in the drama were a crazy man, rendered perfectly maniacal in his passions by an indulgence in liquor, and a man and woman she occupied apartments in the tenement. The male members of her family go to work at a very early hour in the morning, and she has accordingly to bestir herself from the break of day in preparing breakfast for them.

went into the cellar to gather material for making her breakfast fire. She had not the faintest idea, upon entering that there was another per-son in the cellar, but just as she stooped

down to gather some chips she heard a crackling noise behind her as of footsteps pressing upon loose gravel. She turned round and met the piercing, demoniac glare of a lunatic's eye, while in his hands she could plainly see he held an axe, the gleaming blade from which shone plainly in the dim light of the cellar. The woman screamed aloud with terror as this fearful sight burst upon her, but scarcely had the sound issued from her lips before THE DEMON RUSHED UPON HER.

and brought the blade of the axe down upon her head with a force that sent it through hair and skull and deep below the surface. The woman shrieked again as the cold steel cut into her, and the second sound was compounded of terror and agony, a blending that fell upon the ears of but one person, and he at once made all haste to the spot from whence the awful summons came. This man was John Platfoot, a tenast in the house and a man of age and little capacity to interfere with the ungovernable madman in his work or horror. He was as courageous as a lion though, and, with one glance down the cellar steps, at the foot of which lay the shrinking woman, while over her the maniac stood with uplifted weapon about to give the second blow, his course was decided, and he descended into what seemed the very jaws of death. Before his enfectived ilmbs would permit him to reach the bottom of the stairs the woman received two more frightful cuts, one on either side of the neck, and then fainted quite away. As soon as Platfoot reached the bottom of the stairs the maniac bounced at him and struck him a blow with the blade of the axe that

CRUSHED THROUGH HIS HEAD

reached the bottom of the stairs the maniac bounced at him and struck him a blow with the blade of the axe that

CRUSHED THROUGH HIS HEAD

Into the brain. Then, being satisfied with the result of his handlwork, the maniac rushed up the stairs and out upon the sidewalk, but, before he had gone far, encountered two policemen, who captured and overpowered him after a short but sharp chase. He was taken to the Hammond street station house, where he did not talk at all rationally, but gave his name as William H. Southgate, and his residence Covington, Ky. He was kept in the station until the opening of the Police Court, when he was brought before Judge Carter, and, after a brief examination, remanded to jail in default of bail to await the result of his victim's injuries.

THE MAD MURDERER.

Southgate is now the miserable wreck of a once very promising young man. His parents were at one time the leaders of society in our sister city of Covington, and when his father died, some years ago, he provided most handsomely for every member of the family. Their "skeleton in the closet," however, is a fearful one. Insanity seems to have laid hold of the family with a grip that nothing but death canrelinquish. The murderer has aiready served a long term in the Lexington, Ky. Lunstle Asylum, and was believed to be cured when discharged. He has also been in the Long-view Asylum, near this city. For the past two or three weeks he has drank to excess, and to this circumstance is attributed by his friends the vindictiveness that characterized the return of his maladay.

The doctors in atendance upon Platfoot expect death to ensue in his case at any moment, but the condition of Mrs. Scully is not deemed critical in fits present stage. It is feared, however, that infiammation will ultimately set in, and in that event her case is hopeless.

# CORONERS' WORK YESTERDAY

The Coroners yesterday investigated the following deaths:—James Beach, of 230 East Twenty. minth street, who was run over by a steam car at the Grand Central depot on Monday, and died of his injuries the same evening; Martin Bates, aged his injuries the same evening; Martin Bates, aged six years, who was drowned Monday at High Bridge while boarding a boat, to join a pienic party; Catherine Terrell, sged eighty-five years, of 171 East Third street, who died Monday of old age; Rosa Silverstein, aged eleven months, of 45 Essex street, who died from natural causes; Frederick Rhode, aged forty years, of 129 Cedar street, who died on Monday, no physician being in attendance; Patrick Filten, aged forty-four years, residing in New Jersey, who died at Centre Street Hospital of insolation. The body of an infant, very much decomposed, was found yesterday at the foot of West 108th street and sent to the Morgue, where Coroner Keenan was notified to hold an inquest.

THE EAST AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE

Its Chief Market To Be Closed by the Joint Action of England and America.

Palpable Results of the Labors of Stanley and Livingstone.-

Another Stronghold of Human Bondage To Be Destroyed.

Something About What Arabian Slavery is Like.

London Press Comments Upon Livingstone's Letters to the Herald.

In the London Pimes of Monday, as we were in formed by a cable telegram published in yesterday's HERALD, there were some editorial comments in ref erence to the announcement by the Queen, in her Prorogation Speech, that steps had been taken "to prepare the way for dealing more effectually with the slave trade on the East Coast of Africa." This welcome news, said the Times, was the most signifi welcome news, said the Trines, was the most significant part of the throne speech, when read in the light recently thrown upon the subject by Mr. Stanley and by the despatches he brought from Dr. Livingstone. Thus it will be joyfully realized by all friends of freedom and humanity, who have for years ardently longed to see this plague-spot removed from the face of the earth, that at last the English people are determined to take effective action and put down this hideous traffic in human fiesh and follows. Americans will have an equal share in car-

WHERE DO THE SLAVES GO TO ? But the question of slavery on the East Coast of frica is as yet by no means generally understood Tell an ordinarily well-informed man that the slave trade of Zanzibar has tens of thousands of victims these enormous consignments of living merchandise, and he will be sorely puzzled. A few thoulance of the slave squadron makes this a hazarde and comparatively but little followed business. And it cannot be too clearly pressed upon the attention of the public that the great bulk of this trame is done with the petty Arab kingdom or Suitanate, or whatever else you may choose to call it-for it is a sort of nondescript government-of Oman or Muscat, under the sanction of treaties made by that Power with England, France and America, which practically precludes any effectual interference to end this shameful commerce in human bondsmen. It may further be stated that the Queen, in that confident and hopeful paragraph in her speech, certainly makes an allusion to a plan for the abolition of the trade, in which the cooperation of the United States has been asked and granted, and for the proper carrying out of which measures have already been taken by Mr. Secretary Fish.

SOMETHING ABOUT MUSCAT. To appreciate the dimculties surrounding this question, it is necessary to give a brief sketch of ago that little Power, under the sway of an excep-tionally able Sultan, prospered greatly in induence and wealth, and included, not only its present territory on the shore of the Persian Gulf, but also the land of Zanzibar. At that time, indeed, she promised to become one of the most civilized of the with most of the Great Powers, and their couns in diplomacy, and their teaching in all the useful arts were solicited with an ardor very much more sincere than that which inspires the Viceroy of 'progressive" speech on the eve of issuing a new loan. Thus it came about that England, France and America cheerfully entered into these now obnoxious treaties of commerce with so enlightened a government.

But twenty years since the good Sultan died, and his kingdom fell into a state of anarchy, which has ever since been deepening in confusion, and which has ruined the lands which his wise sceptre was resons, who had held the post of Governor of Zanzibar, proclaimed himself independent of the other son, who seized the throne of Muscat, and after years of wrangling and intrigue, with now and then a dash of open warfare, was confirmed in his usurpation by the British government. The new ruler of Muscat was, after a few years of power, murdered by his son, who in his turn gave way to a religious Ghes died a year and a half ago, and Thoweynee, a brother of his predecessor, has succeeded him.
THE SLAVERY CLAUSE IN THE TREATIES.

During these latter evil days a certain clause in

the treaties of commerce has been found to be a very serious source of trouble. Slavery of a certain mild type, such as will be described below, has prevailed in all Moslem lands, of course, from time immemorial, and Muscat chiefly drew its supply of bondmen from Zanzibar. Under the old Sultan the trame was conducted with very humane provisions, and as it was impossible to hope for anything but a gradual abolition of the institution, the various civilized Powers agreed to clauses being inserted in the treaties permitting the transportation of slaves between Muscat and Zanzibar, a condition being exacted that such slaves should be for the bong fide consumption of Muscat, and should not be re-exported to Persia and Mesopotamia, and thus northward and westward all over the Turkish Empire and into Central Asia. While the old Sultan lived his influence was successfully used to carry out this contract in good faith, but in the troubles that followed his death the smuggling of slaves through this open gate has been freely indulged in. It has also been found to be utterly impracticable to stop the abuse while the old treatles are maintained. An English vessel of war has constantly been kept cruising about the Persian Gulf, but it could not, of course, overhaul every little trading dhose, and even when " wried to do so its intervention has been but rarely of any use. The traders seldom ventured upon importing a cargo of slaves and nothing else, but distributed this kind of merchandise through the entire trading marine of Muscat and Zanzibar. Nearly all these native vessels are worked by slave sailors, and nothing can be easier, therefore, than to clude the inquiries of the British officers by representing that the new importations are part of the legitimate crew of the vessel. But even this excuse was more than was necessary. Legally, it is sufficient to secure exemption from seizure to fake a declaration that the slaves are the property of subjects of the Imaum of Muscat, and are intended for their sole use, and will not be re-exported from that place to any of the other ports on the Gulf. Practically, therefore, the slave trade in this direction is free as air.

PROMPT ACTION TO BE TAKEN. But the recent appalling revelations made in the letters of Stanley and the despatches of Livingstone have aroused the British government to a sense of their duty, and they have asked, through the British Minister at Washington, for the sup-port of the United States in the only plan by which the nefarious traffic can be stopped—viz., the immediate abrogation of the commercial treaties with Muscat, unless the Sultan of that kingdom will consent to the cancellation of the clauses in relation to the slave trade. Probably a United States ship-of-war will be despatched at an early date to take part in this spirited and necessary action; and brought to bay by the two Powers which alone have a trade of any importance with his people, there is little doubt that the Sultan will consent to the concessions required from him. And those once obtained, the means of absolutely sup-

ressing the slave trade in this quarter will be asy. No excuses will be received by the British or American slave squadron for the presence of a single slave upon an Arab dhow, even as a sailor, and property in women slaves (by far the most important and serious branch of the traffic in late years) will of course, under no circumstances, be respected. WHAT ARAD SLAVERY IS LIKE.

But while fully understanding the horrors involved in the capture of the slaves in the upland country of Zanzibar, as detailed in the recent correspondence of the Herald Exploring Expedition, it should also be clearly kept in mind that when once delivered into the hands of their future Arab masters the bondage of these unfortunate creatures is something very different from what human bendage used to be in the Southern States, or what it is at the present day in Cubs. In the East slavery has always been a recognized institution from the days of the patriarchs, and it could carcely have survived so long had it been as iniquitous as the slavery of the Gulf States. Abraham's servants were doubtless slaves in very much the same way as the purchased human property of an Arab chieftain in Muscat is to-day. And as Arabs are naturally among the most humans as Arabs are naturally among the most humans and generous and justice-leving of races, while by a strange sort of moral blindness, by no means inconsistent with their constitutional indolence, both meatal and physical, they ignore altogether the evils of which they are indirectly the prompters in buying the results of crime, they esteem it as the greatest possible dishonor and a shameful wicked-ness if they maltreat a slave after fie has once come into their possession.

SOME CURIOUS PACTS.

strate satisfactorily its comparative mildness. Probably nearly two-thirds of the imported slaves are women, designed for the purposes of concu-binage. But even though an Arab has become the owner of a female slave, he is not permitted by the aw to cohabit with her, except with her own voluntary consent, and he would be severely punished by the cazee, or judge, if the woman complained that he had outraged her by force. And should the woman consent and the union be a fruitful one the mere fact of having borne a child to her master frees the happy mother, and further imposes upon her former owner the duty of maintaining her for separable member of his family. She may be required to perform certain domestic services, but can never be again sold, and is to all intents and purposes a sort of supernumerary wife. And, lastly, so far as the offspring of such commerce humane still. Not only is the child free, but he is equal in all respects with the other white (or, rather, Arab-colored, Semites can scarcely perhaps be called white) and legitimately born children. Provision must be made for him out of the estate of his father at his death the same as for the others, and should the vote of the assembled family call upon him to ass an elective not an hereditary distinction, he is as eligible as any of his half-brethren. To give a case in point, the present rulers of both Zanzibar and Muscat are largely colored with black slave blood, but are nevertheless obeyed with the same obedience by their white subjects as though they were

The prejudice of color, indeed, is altogether unin-telligible, not to say abominably wicked and revolting, in the eyes of a good Mostem. To him all men are the children of Allah, the All-Wise, the All-Seing, the All-Benevolent One and only God; and that curious supposition, once so strongly favored in the South, that a negro has no soul would strike him as an ineffably horrible and blasphemous doctrine. Inequalities of fortune, however, are a much more simple matter, and that a man should be so unlucky as to have a master is, as he looks upon merely a decree of Allah, which, the man be wise and pious, he will cheerfully submit to. In consequence of these views the first thing an Arab does with his slave is to try and make him a Mohammedan, and in this he is almost invariably successful; though now and then one hears of a negro still practising in secret the old heathen rites of his native land. And, the slave once converted, the two men-the owner and the owned-generally cultivate toward each other a kindliness of feeling which is sometimes singularly touching. The writer has seen a dhow set out for Zanzibar from Muscat in charge of a black slave captain, with a crew composed entirely of slave sailors. They were all perfectly contented and happy, and the slave who was captain listened to his master's final instructions in very much the same loyally respectful spirit that an American skipper would listen to his slave captain gave his master a faithful account of his stewardship. As a further illustration of the spirit of Arab slavery, it may be said that on the death of an Arab his slaves are very frequently, if not always, liberated in pursuance of his last wishes, not bequeathed to his heirs.

DARKER PEATURES.
But, no matter how mild this bondage may be, there is always in the background that terrible picture of the means by which the slaves are originally procured—the native wars, the desola-tion of immense tracts of country, the deaths from heartache and the utter misery of forced abandonment of those ties which are, probably, as dear-yes, certainly as dear, though, perhaps, unconsciously so-to black as to white. And again, there is another dark stain upon the system-the mutilation of the boys so as for the duties of the eunuch. This hideous crime is perpetrated as soon after capture as convenient, age, it is said that at least four out of five operated upon perish from the injuries they receive therefore, even at the best, is an accursed thing, and every good man will rejoice that there is now a bright prospect of its being finally abolished in what is now, perhaps, its greatest strong-

Doctor Livingstone's Letters to the New York Herald Soliciting Its Aid for the Suppression of the Slave Trade on the

East Coast of Africa.
[From the London Speciator, August 3.] In Dr. Livingstone's first letter to Mr. James Gordon Bennett, his earliest utterance, after years of silence, to the outer world, the illustrious travward the suppression of the slave trade on the East Coast of Africa. He might have chosen, perhaps, a more appropriate ally in his crusade against this horrible traffic, but during his long exile he has had time to forget, if indeed it ever fell in his way Mr. Bennett's powerful journal to slavery, the slave trade and the slave power. That Dr. Livingstone is in earnest, that his denunciation of the traffic which disgraces Zanzibar is no mere conventional expression of horror, may be judged from the fact that he sets its eradication higher even than the accomplishment of the in-spiring purpose which has led him back to the pertious excitements of African travel. "If my disclosures," he writes to Mr. Bennett, "regarding the terrible Ujijian slavery should lead to the supthat as a greater matter by far than the discovery of all the Nile sources together." In a later and thus kindles his indignation really means. It is "a gross outrage of the common law of mankind," an "open sore in the world," and the miseries which it inflicts upon its immediate victims are, after all, but a small part of the evil with which degrades the population with whom it is brought into contact, physically as well as morally, and its pernicious influence on the character of the trader is but little less marked than its effect on the nature of the slave. To this nefarious trame Livingstone traces the deterioration from the true negro type, which he identifies with the ancient Egyptian, "with his large round black eyes, rull, luscious lips and somewhat depressed nose," of the natives of the West African coast. There, and on the Zanzibar coast also, the slave trade has produced a degraded class of negroes, with "low, retreating forcheads and prognathous laws and lark needs," no more to be taken as typical of the negro race in a state of freedom, and under favoring conditions, than "Bill Sykes," of Seven Dials. degrades the population with whom it is brought

is to be accepted as a type of English manhood. Dr. Livingstone has had unparalleled opportunities of observing the life of the negro in the interior, "under their own chiefs and laws, cultivating their own farms, catching the lish of their own rivers or fighting bravely with the grand old denizers of the forest, which in more recent continents can only be reached in rocky strata or under percanial ite;" and in these circumstances he draws a picture of negro nature that is in no respect repulsive; the men brave, the women handsome, all kindly, hospitable, honorable and distinguished by "entire reasonableness and good sense." These qualities, however, are of simple, spontaneous growth, having no deep root in moral principles or religious training; they are but too easily transformed into cruelty, craft, asspicton and treachery when they oatch the contagion of the slave-trader's unscrupulous greed. Is the world so fruithi in kindliness, honor and simplicity that we, who could put an end, almost by holding out a hand, to the evil influence which is fatal to them, sanction the continuance of a trame, mainly carried on by our own subjects, from the guilt of which we hoped we had long ago purified the national conscience?

The testimony of Dr. Livingstone to the horrors and the cumulatively destructive effect of the East

from the guit of which we hoped we had long ago purified the national conscience?

The testimony of Dr. Livingstone to the horrors and the cumulatively destructive effect of the East African slave trade, has come to light at a singularly opportune moment. On the 23d ult. the subject was brought before the House of Peers by Lord Stratheden, who moved for an address to the Crown, praying for a more rigid enforcement of the restraints upon the traffic in question. The motion was seconded by the Bishop of Winchester, who felt, no doubt, that he had an hereditary claim to vindicate the rights of the people of Africa motion was seconded by the Bisnop of windrester, who felt, no doubt, that he had an hereditary cialm to vindicate the rights of the people of Africa against the slaver. In the brief debate which ensued reference was made to the evidence collected before a Foreign Office committee appointed by Lord Charendon Just previous to his death, and a select committee of the House of Commons which inquired into the subject last year. Lord Granville closed the discussion in the House of Lords by a statement that the government, having obtained the adhesion of the principal civilized States concerned in the trade with Eastern Africa, were considering the most effective methods of dealing with evils which he admitted and deplored. A public meeting was subsequently held at the Mansion House to sustain the demand which had been pressed upon the Foreign Office. Sir Bartle Frere, who, as Governor of Bombay, had the amplest official opportunities of which Zanibar is the great entrepot, expressed himself not less strongly than Bishop Wilberforce upon the hateful incidence and rumous effects of the trade. Sir Thomas Fowel Buxton and Mr. Russell Guraey, whose names, like that of the Bishop of Winchester, indicate an inherited zeal for human freedom, and the latter of whom was chairman of which zaminar is the greet entrepot, expressed himself not less strongly than Bishop Wilberforce upon the hateful incidence and ruinous effects of the trade. Sir Thomas Fowel Buxton and Mr. Russell Gurney, whose names like that of the Bishop of Winchester, indicate an inherited zeal for human freedom, and the latter of whom was chairman of the Select Committee of the House of Commons, drew from the facts recorded the fullest confirmation of all which were asserted by Lord Stratheden and Sir Bartle Frere. The letters of Dr. Livingstone, which have been published at the commencement of the present week, have more fully explained the character of the detestable trade against which these protests have been levelled. It may appear, indeed, a waste of time to prove, as Dr. Livingstone does, that the slave trade is an outrage upon humanity, demoralizing all who are subjected directly or indirectly to its inducate. But surely, when more than a generation after the death of Wilberforce we are told of the existence of cruelities as abominable, though not perhaps as extensive, as those which he denounced, and of which he witnessed, as he believed, the final cradication; when we are authoritatively informed that this traffic receives a direct sanction from treaties which this country has concluded, no doubt with excellent intentions, but surely with a discouraging practical result, it is time that the people at large should know what are our actual relations to the slave trade of Zanzibar and the adjacent mainland. For Zanzibar is not a mere barburous independent State with which we have no other concern than to compel it, as far as we may, to keep the peace. The important and increasing trade of this island, the centre of such commerce as exists upon the eastern coast of Africa, has called into existence very peculiar relations of protection and dependency between the English government and the Suitan. The trade of the coast is, in fact, mainly in the hands of the Banians will not harm a fly or a mosquite, but my progress vigilance of our cruisers and the stern pressure put tipon the civilized governments with which we have to deal, had reduced the West African traffic, the obviously simple and effective method of dealing with the evil was unaccountably missed. No attempt was made to compel the Banians to give up their participation in the trade, though, as our subjects, it would have been as easy to restrain them by law from engaging in the traffic as it is to prevent them from making a lucrative business from piracy. Unfortunately, the English government was persuaded that it would have been useless to attempt to induce the Sultan and people of Zanzibar to surrender all at once the profits of a traffic on which they had so long been accustomed to rely as a part of their legitimate trade. Treaties were concluded with a view of "paving the way" for an extinction of the trade which recognized its legality within certain limits. The domestic slave trade of Zanzibar is not interfered with, and the exportation to Arabian ports and to the coast of Madagascar is also permitted. There can be little doubt that, under cover of the last-mentioned privileged exportation, the trade has assumed dimensions which were not counted upon when the treaties were concluded, and the vigilance of our cruisers is frequently evaded in directions where we never dramed of permitting the export

of the iast-mentioned privileged exportation, the trade has assumed dimensions which were not counted upon when the treates were concluded, and the vigilance of our cruisers is frequently evaded in directions where we never dreamed of permitting the export of slaves. There appears to be some difficulty in obtaining statistics of even a proximate exactness respecting the extent of the trade and the waste of human life which it entails. Pr. Livingstone, of course, cannot furnish figures upon the subject, and the estimate adduced in the House of Lords by the Bishop of Winchester is so large as to startle on into a doubt of its admissibility as evidence. The Bishop asserted that the annual export of slaves from the mainland amounted to 50,000, which represented from five to ten times that number of negroes carried off by the Arab agents of the slave-trading Banians. A less astounding calculation, which represents, we may suppose, the conclusions of the committee, was made at the Mansion House meeting by the Recorder of London. The registered number of slaves exported from Kliwa during the five years ending with 1867 was 97,200, or a little under 29,000 a year. As the Sultan's tax upon slaves is levied at the Kliwa Gustom Honse, it is probable that these returns fairly represent the annual export from which he derives an average income of about twenty thousand pounds. Mr. Russell Gurney, however, endorses the most appailing part of the Bishop of Winchester's statement, affirming that four-fifths of the negroes taken in slavery perish before they reach the coast.

The effect of the trade has been to lay waste districts once populous and fertile in the neighborhood of the coast, so that the man-hunters are now compelled to extend their forays ever more and more inland, till they have come to drag their prey from districts, not long since happy and pencerni, 500 miles from the sea. If the trade is permitted to continue on its present fooling, if the Sultan of Zanzibar can be allowed to derive a large revenue from it, a

A MAN AND HORSE KILLED BY LIGHTNING.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., August 18, 1872.

During a thunder storm yesterday afternoon
Henry Hill, of Scituate, aged seventy years, was
struck by lightning and killed. He was riding from
this city, and was near home when he and his horse
were killed. Both were found dead on the road.

# DEATH ON THE RAIL.

About half-past four o'clock yesterday afterno a small boy named Willie Lassar, of 18 Eldridge street, fell from one of the dummy engines on the Hudson River Railroad, near the corner of West and West Tenth street, and was frightfully mangled by the cars passing over the lower portion of his body. He was removed to the residence of his parents, where he died in a few minutes. An inquest will be held 10 day,

### DOCTOR LIVINGSTONE.

The Manyema Slave Trade and the Nile Watershed-Charles Beke on the Outflow of the Lualaba-Sir Henry Rawlinson's Jealousy Rebuked.

Doctor Livingstone's Letter to Mr. Horace Waller-The Nile Watershed-A Fifty-four Days' March-The Manyema

tracts from a long letter written to him by Dr. Liv-ingstone, which has just been forwarded from Paris Ujiji in November, 1871, and two postscripts bring it down to Unyanyembe, March 8, 1872. Dr. Waller it down to Unyanyembe, March 8, 1872. Dr. Waller thinks Dr. Livingstone hardly sees what has been already the direct result of his heroic exertions, and of his outspoken declarations against the appalling slave trade going on in the interior, and which is organized at Zanzibar. He is sawing the branch on which he is sitting, and cutting himself off. When the next mail gets to the Zanzibarbarians they will feel, as they read his letters, that they must stop him (or his supplies) or he will stop them; and it behooves English spirit to rally round the champion of abolition. The following are portions of the extracts from the letters:—

AVD DEAR WALLER—I received two letters :—

My DEAR WALLER—I received two letters from you in February last, and answered them; but in September I found them in the spot they were lett. The Post Office authorities in Manyema had neglected to furnish the postman with velocipedes, and as I never saw these machines I could not urge their adoption, and brought the answers to Ujili myself. They are out of date now, and I only refer to them to show you that I did not follow the plan which you and so many others adopted of sitting speculating on where I should come out, instead of writing like Christians to cheer and help me while I was in. If I had ever been known to swerve from a task I took in hand you would be excusable.

Speaking of the Nile, he says:-

Speaking of the Nile, he says:—

The watershed is at least seven hundred miles long, and I crossed and recrossed if, went backwards and forwards and sideways in a route I shall never attempt to depict, feeling my way, and every step of the way, and was generally groping in the dark, for nobody cared where the rivers ran. The most intelligent traders thought that they all ran into Tanganyika; some that they went to the West Coast, or elsewhere. When at last light dawned on the ancient problem, I stuck to may task like a Briton. I did not go down Tanganyika, because the Ujilians were eager to rob me, as they did Speke and Burton, and I had but a few goods left of the stock which was plundered in coming to deport. I therefore preferred to expend them on the central line of drainage. Webb's Luaiaba, and a tough leb it was. By some strange halucination our friend Kirk placed some five hundred pounds of goods in the hands of a drunken half-caste tailor as leader, who, after trading with soap, oplumbrandy and gumpowder for sixteen months, refused to go heyong Ujul, and there soid of all for slaves and ivory for himself, and I returned to find myself destitute.

Writing from Unyanyembe, February 19, 1872, he Writing from Unyanyembe, February 19, 1872, he

To avoid being fleeced by certain tribes near Uilli, Mr. Stanley and I went up Tanganylka, or south, then struct through a beautiful mountainous country for ten day without a path going east; then reached part of my friend's previous route, which he had correctly put down and so by his guidance moved on to Unyanyembe Making it a march of fifty four days, and much of it with out path, and raining almost every day as if it would never tire, we came here yesterday (February 18, 1872). Speaking of Mr. Young, who cleared up the story of his murder, he says:—

of his murder, he says:—

I have just seen Young's book. He did his work right nobly and well, and I feel grateful to him, as I mention in a despatch of thanks to the Foreign Office, \* \* The Manyema slave trade is as bad as the Fortinguese, but the country is lavish of food, and fewer die of starvation. Here the Banlan British subjects are the great slavers by their money. The wretches dare not kill a gnat or a fea, yet it is no overdrawn statement to say that by their money and means they are the worst cannibals in all Africa. Kirk did not know this, or he would not have employed the chief slave-trader Luddha (since dead) to aid me by sending slaves, who all believe firmly that they are not to follow, but force me back. I shall not spare the villains who have caused me the loss of two years in time, over eighteen hundred miles of tramp, and I do not know how much money; but all will come right at last.

DAVID LIVINGSTONE.

Another Letter from Charles Beke on Livingstone's Late Discoveries. We have received the following letter from Dr.

Charles Beke, the well-known African traveller, on the question of the outflow of the Lualaba:-

Charles Beke, the well-known African traveller, on the question of the outflow of the Lualaba:—

Sir.—In your impression of this morning, when commenting on Sir Henry Rawlinson's letter in the Times of yesterday, you say, "Geographers will agree with his remark that it is next to impossible for the Bahr-el-Ghazal to be the outcome of the Lualaba, and that more probably the Abbert Nyanza receives this new line of drainage discovered by Livingstone. 'Or it must be the upper course of the Congo,' writes Sir Henry Rawlingson, forgetting here apparently that 'in the fragmentary notices which have appeared,' Livingstone particularly insists upon the fact that he left his new river streaming decidedly northwards."

What you say is quite true. Dr. Livingstone's express words in his letter to the proprietor of the Xew York Herald, which appeared in your impression of the 29th ultimo, are:—"I had serious doubts, but stuck to it like a Briton; and at last tound the mighty river left its westing, and flowed right away to the north."

Now the point where the traveller thus left the river is placed by him in four degrees south latitude and twenty-five degrees east longitude. But if from that point the Lualaba continued its course right away to the north."

Now the point where the dathert Nyanza into the Nile; but it must, of necessity, iall into the Congo, nor yet flow through the Albert Nyanza into the Nile; but it must, of necessity, iall into the Colle, a river which—as shown by me more in detail in the Albenavum of the 3d inst. (to-morrow)—was crossed in 1870 by the German traveller, Dr. G. Schweinfurth, and found by him to have its sources in about two degrees north intitude and thirty degrees east longitude, in the Blue Mountains, which bound the Albert Nyanza on the west, so that it completely shuts up the basin of the Bahr-el-Ghazal, or western arm of the Nile, and renders all communication with it from the south not merely "next to," but physically impossible.

The River Ucile of Dr. Schweinfurth appears to be ident

nication with it from the south not merely "next to," but physically impossible.

The River Uelle of Dr. Schweinfurth appears to be identical with a large river in that direction said to flow into the Shary, of which his countryman, Dr. Barth, heard many years ago; and, inasmuch as on the meridian of twenty-five degrees east, where it is already a considerable river, three hundred miles and more in length, its course is not more than about the same distance from Livingstone's "furthest," it inevitably follows that unless the Lualiba takes a decided turn either to the east or to the west from its course "right away to the north" within those 300 miles it cannot avoid joining the Shary, and through this river failing into Lake Chad. It appears to me to be utterly impossible to gainsay this.

Still, I believe, for my own part, that my good friend Dr. Livingstone is mistaken in his idea that the course of the Lualaba continues northwards for any considerable distance, but that, on the contrary, it is deflected to the northeast, and so flows into the Albert Nyanza, and thus forms the main stream of the Nile.—I am, sir, your obedient servant,

REIGATE, August 2, 1872.

Servant, REIGATE, August 2, 1872. Dr. Livingstone, The Herald and the Royal Geographers. [From the London Telegraph, August 2.]

As the President of the Royal Georgraphical Society, Sir Henry Rawlinson has written a letter explaining that no meeting of the society has been convened, as was expected and announced, for the reason that nothing has been received at Savile row from Dr. Livingsione. All that Sir Henry has seen in the traveller's handwriting is a batch of letters mainly relating to the bad conduct of those who were charged with transmitting or conveying his supplies. With this unfortunate question the society and its President have naturally no wish to meddle, and, therefore, they are waiting to see whether the communications which Mr. Stanley brings to London with him contain any fresh geographical and personal facts. If they do, the President says that the meeting of the British Association at Brighton, in the course of the next fortnight, will furnish an opportunity quite early enough for communicating such intelligence to the public. All this, we fear, conceals a certain chagrin to which Sir Henry Rawlinson, as a large-learted man of science, ought not to give way. It must, no doubt, be a little vexations to royal geographers—who like to receive tidings from their emissaries in the grand, slow, traditional manner—to witness a young New York correspondent "wiping the eye" of their "Search Expedition" in the most triumphant manner, and bringing home to ourselves and to the Hrand the cream of Livingstone's altest discoveries. We are afraid that the learned President can scarcely forgive this new and energetic modern spirit of journalism which does what royal societies and search expeditions only talk about—saves a great explorer's life and secures the fruits of his heroism to the world. At such a time we must not criticize too unkindly the remarks of Sir Henry Rawlinson, who, indeed, is searcely civil even to the Doctor about the Mile, so vexed 1s he at the way in which things have been managed. Geographers will agree with his remark that it is next to impossible for the Bahr-el-Ghazal to be the outcome of the Lualaba, and tha As the President of the Royal Georgraphical Society, Sir Henry Rawlinson has written a letter explaining that no meeting of the society has been

And we will tell him something here which ought to sweep away all petty jealousies and depreciating hints. The beads, brass wire, revolvers, ammunition, stores and drugs, &c., which Mr. Stanley freely handed over, to Livingstone at parting were worth 24,000 in trading value where they lay. These, and no others, are the resources upon which the traveller now depends to complete for us his momentous researches. The goods at Ulyii. Those who have saved his life have also set him up with the means to crown its noble toils, and it would be far more becoming in royal geographers to vie with one another in honoring the Americans than to nibble at their credit. "It is Livingstone who has helped Stanley"—this was the opinion at Savilie row before we published our intelligence; but now, since that idea is abolished, let generous and honorable words be heard from men of science, and no more of foolish carping at facts which do not happen to bear the F. R. G. S. stamp.

Other Letters Received from the Great Explorer.
Letters addressed to the late President, Mr.

Bates, Admiral Richards and Mr. Horace have been received. They do not contain any have been received. They do not contain any geographical information. They are filled chieny with complaints about the plunder of his stores. Allusions are made to geographical facts of some interest and importance not yet published, one of which is that he had not yet discovered the outlet to Lake Tanganyika; the other, that the Lualaba and its lakes were very much below the level of Albert Nyanza. The letters are chiefly written from Unyanyembe in February last.—Athenceum

The Diary of Dr. Livingstone.

(From the Irish (Dublin) Times, July 31.]
A Central News telegram states on good authority
that the diary of Dr. Livingstone, forwarded to Miss Livingstone, now in Ireland, will in no ca be published unless intelligence of the great explorer's death reaches England, and the diary was sealed by the Doctor himself, with instructions to this effect. The Royal Geographical Society, probably alive to the inexpediency of prolonging suspense as to the conduct of the respective members of the Relief Expedition till the meeting of the British Association at Brighton, have resolved to issue to the subscribers of the "Search and Relief Fund" printed copies of the letters of the leaders of the expedition, with an account of their experiences, immediately.

#### THE CATHOLIC UNION.

An Offering to Pope Pius the Winth-Presentation of 27,500 France in Gold-The Address to the Holy Father.

sixth anniversary of the elevation of Pope Pius IX. to the Pontificate the Catholic Union of New York forwarded to the Holy Father, through Cardinal Barnabo, an address of congratulation, accompanied by an offering of 27,500f. in gold. We subjoin an English version of the address, which was signed, in behalf of the 4,225 members of the Circle, by all the active members of the Council. A translation of the letter sent at the same time to the Cardinal is also given, with His Eminence's answer, communicating the Holy Father's apostolic benediction and his warm approval of the general design and past action of the Conneil:-

and his warm approval of the general design and past action of the Council:—

ADDRESS TO THE HOLY FATHER.

Most Holy Father—The Catholic Union (Circle of New York) sees with joy the approach of the day on which commences the twenty-seventh year of your giorious and eventul Pontificate. They eagerly embrace this occasion to renew the congratulations agectionately tendered to Your Holiness a twelvemonth ago, and then so kindly accepted and acknowledged.

At that time just starting into existence, our little fraternity grieved that it could do no more. Now, after one year's enjoyment of the fruits of the apostolic benediction, we venture to add to our naked congratulations the ardent expression of our filial fidelity, our admiration and our love.

Among the many blessings which flow from your miraculous Pontificate it is not the least that your children are everywhere made strong by the sight of the nameless indignities inflicted upon your saintly of the nameless indignities inflicted upon your saintly endurance of oppression.

If we succeed in deserving your regard it will be due to the wonderful example of your saintly endurance of oppression.

If we are moved to renew our poor endeavors to prove our faith by the real amendment of our lives it is because your heroic sacrifice in behalf of your children demand this and more at their hands. If we are fervent in our prayer and steadfast in our work for your intention it is because we feel, what you are suffering and ready still to suffer for us. If our hearts, day by day, are drawn closer to yours it is because the wrongs you have so nobly sustained have roused in us a spirit of resolute devotion that never can be satisfied until our Pontiff and King is restored to the full measure of his inalienable rights.

Accept, most Holy Father, the offering, however humble, which accompanies this expression of our love, and let your never-failing charity give it value in your sight. It is the tribute mainly of the children of comparative want, for our holy faith has not yet

my blessing he invokes. HENRY JAMES ANDERSON, Chairman, &c. HARD H. CLARKE, Corresponding Secretary.

RICHARD H. CLARKI
L. B. Binsse, Cons. 64
William S. Caldwell.
Carmelo F. Caruana.
F. H. Churchill.
James Lynch.
Charles S. Newell.
Eugene Keily.
Frank A. Otis.
Cornellus Dever.
T. James Glover.
John McKeon.
James A. McMaster.
John H. Power.
Samuel A Raborg.
Denis Sadiler. Henry James Anderso Charles O'Conor. Richard H. Clarke, Charles N. Morse. John Mullaly. Denis Quinn. Edward H. Anderson enis Sa Denis Sadner.
R. Storrs Willis.
Robert W. Bowyer.
James M. Slevin.
Mathew Byrnes.
Michael Feeley.
Partick Hagen. Patrick Hagan.
William J. Hughes.
Edward H. Ives.
Lawrence D. Kiernan.
Alexander Patton.
Frank X. Sadlier.

Edward H. Anderson. Lewis J. White. Martin T. McMahon. John Glimary Shea. W. P. Byrne. William J. Donnelly. William H. Field. P. M. Haverty. Joseph A. Kernan. John D. Kelley. R. T. Woodward. William S. Preston. P. F. Dealy, S. J.

Alexander Patton.

Frank X. Sadiler.

William S. Preston.

Charles Tracey.

To His Eminence, Cardinal Barnabo:—

My Lord Cardinal B

Chairman Executive Committee.

FROM CARDINAL BARNABO

TO HENRY JAS. ANDERSON, Chairman, &c.:—
RESPECTED SIR—In an audience granted yesterday, June 25, I made it my especial duty, observing all the necessary forms, to present to the Holy Father the draft for 27,500 francs, gold, forwarded by you to me, under cover transmitted by Miss E. B. Edes, now in Rome; and I also, at the same time, took care to submit with due reverence the address which accompanied the draft. It gives me pleasure to be able now to state to you that His Holiness accepted with grateful appreciation the liberal offer made to him by the Catholic Union of the Circle of New York. In doing so the Sovereign Pontiff expressed his gratification at the assurances of sincere attachment and devotedness contained not only in the address, but also in the letter of explanation which you wrote me in reference to the same, and which likewise was duly laid before the Holy Father, who in affectionate language directed me to impart to you personally to your associates in the Governing Council of the Union in the Archdiocese of New York, to the regular members of that Circle, and to all, in short, that properly form part of it, his Apostolic Benediction.

Nor ought I to neglect to say to you that His Holi-

that properly form part of it, his apostolic Benediction.

Nor ought I to neglect to say to you that His Hollness expressed a great desire to see the wide dissemination of this recent institution, and, in making known his wishes, took pleasure in employing terms of the greatest affection and good will towards the society in question.

Highly gratified that I have it in my power to be the medium of the benevolent sentiments expressed on this occasion by His Hollness, I renew with great pleasure the assurances of esteem and regard with which I subscribe myself, dear sir, most affectionately.

ACHLIS CAND. BARNABOL.